

**Attachment A****DECLARATION**

I, Yuko Kudo, a staff member of TAIYO, NAKAJIMA & KATO, 3-17, Shinjuku 4-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-0022, Japan, do hereby declare that I am well acquainted with the English and Japanese languages and I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the following is a true and correct translation made by me into the English language of the documents in respect of Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 8-156421, that was filed on 5th December 1994 in the name of FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.

Dated this 27th day of June, 2006

Yuko Kudo

## Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (JP-A) No. 8-156421

[0073]

## Example 1

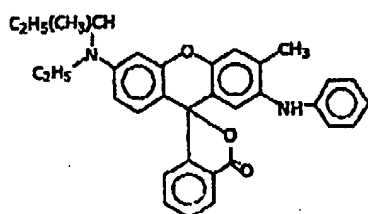
(Preparation of Heat-sensitive Recording Layer)

Preparation of Microcapsule liquid Mc1

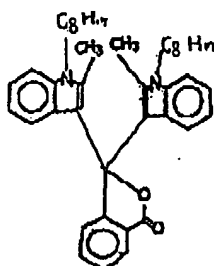
10.2 g of the compound represented by the following Formula 2, 1.0 g of the compound represented by the following Formula 3, 4.0 g of the compound represented by the following Formula 4, and 2.2 g of the compound represented by the following Formula 5 were dissolved in 20 g of ethyl acetate at 70°C and then cooled to 35°C.

[0074]

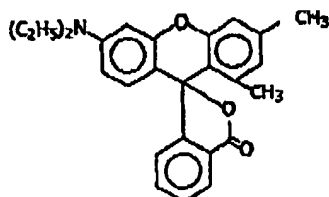
Formula 2



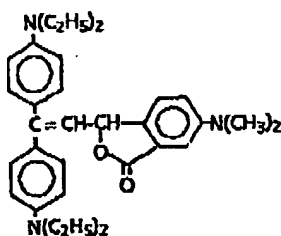
Formula 3



Formula 4



Formula 5



To the thus obtained solution was added 5 g of a capsule wall material (trade name: TAKENATE D-110N, manufactured by Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited) and 6 g of another capsule wall material (trade name: SUMIDULE N3200, manufactured by Sumitomo Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.) and dissolved by heating at 35°C.

To the thus obtained solution was mixed an aqueous phase containing 40 g of 8% of a polyvinyl alcohol solution (trade name: PVA 217C, manufactured by Kuraray Co., Ltd.) and 13 g of water. The thus obtained solution was emulsified for 5 minutes at a rotation of 10,000 rpm by using a homogenizer (trade name: ACE HOMOGENIZER, manufactured by Nippon Seiki Co., Ltd.).

[0075]

To the thus obtained emulsion was added 70 g of water and 0.5 g of tetraethylene pentamine. The resulting mixture was subjected to a capsulation reaction run at 50°C for 3 hours to prepare a microcapsule liquid containing microcapsules having an average particle diameter of 0.7  $\mu\text{m}$ . The glass transition temperature of the resulting capsule wall of the microcapsule liquid was measured using a DMTA (Dynamic Mechanical Thermal Analyzer) (trade name of a glass transition temperature gage, manufactured by Polymer Laboratory) to find that it was 128°C.

[0076]

#### Preparation of Microcapsule liquid Mc2

Microcapsule liquid Mc2, that contains microcapsules having an average particle diameter of 0.7  $\mu\text{m}$ , was prepared in the same manner as the capsule liquid Mc1 except that the amount of the compound represented by Formula 2 (10.2 g) was changed to 9.6 g, the amount of the compound represented by Formula 3 (1.0 g) was changed to 2.0 g, the amount of the compound represented by Formula 4 (4 g) was changed to 3.7 g, the amount of the compound represented by Formula 5 (2.2 g) was changed to 2.1 g, the amount of TAKENATE D-110N (trade name, manufactured by Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited) (5 g) was changed to 8 g, and BURNOCK D750 (trade name of a capsule wall material, manufactured by Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc.) was used in place of the above-described SUMIDULE N3200. The glass transition temperature of

the resulting capsule wall of the microcapsule liquid was measured in the same manner as for the capsule liquid Mc1 to find that it was 185°C.